UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22476
10 April 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 10 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to provide you with the following information:

1. American air activity on 8/9 April amounted to 98 sorties flown by 49 formations.

2. The aircraft, which were identified as F-16s, F-15s and F-14s, flew at altitudes ranging from 1 to 9 kilometres, at speeds ranging from 600 to 1,200 kilometres per hour.

3. The flights took place chiefly, with regard to 15 formations, over Baghdad, and, with regard to 34 formations, over Kut, Aziziyah, eastern Baghdad, Habbaniyah, Ramadi and Hashimiyah.

4. The flights were carried out for the purposes of observation and reconnaissance operations, provocation and the creation of a disturbance, which they achieved by passing over the capital, Baghdad, breaking the sound barrier at 0040 hours on 9 April 1991.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

91-11664 2282e (E)

READEX FICHE

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22477
10 April 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC AND ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 APRIL 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I should like to inform you that the State of Kuwait will fully cooperate with the United Nations towards successfully accomplishing the tasks that the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission shall undertake in accordance with Your Excellency's report (S/22454 and Add.1-3) dated 5 and 9 April 1991 on the implementation of paragraph (5) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), which was endorsed by the Council in resolution 689 (1991) of 9 April 1991.

I should appreciate it if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad AL SALLAL
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22478
10 April 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 APRIL 1991 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to my report dated 5 April 1991 concerning proposed arrangements for the establishment of the United Nations Iraq/Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) (S/22454 and Add.1-3), which was approved by the Security Council in its resolution 689 (1991) of 9 April 1991. In paragraph 4 (a) of my report (S/22454), I stated that the command of UNIKOM would be exercised by a Chief Military Observer appointed by the Secretary-General with the consent of the Security Council.

I now wish to inform you that it is my intention, with the consent of the Council, to appoint Major-General Günther Greindl of Austria as Chief Military Observer of UNIKOM.

I should be grateful if you could bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Javier PEREZ de CUELLAR

91-11677 2265h (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22479
10 April 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 10 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 9 April 1991 (S/22478) concerning your proposal to appoint Major-General Günther Greindl of Austria as Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Iraq/Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They considered the matter on 10 April 1991 and agreed with the proposal contained in your letter.

(Signed) Paul NOTERDAEME
President of the Security Council

91-11683 2407d (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22480
11 April 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 10 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In accordance with your request, we transmit herewith the National Assembly decision adopted on 6 April 1991 concerning acceptance of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

In the Name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate

Republic of Iraq No.:

National Assembly Date:

Decision

The National Assembly has decided at its session held on 6 April 1991 to agree to United Nations Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

(Signed) Saadi Mehdi SALIH
President of the National Assembly

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/994
S/22481
11 April 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 28
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE
AND SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 9 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose the Initiative for Total Peace in Guatemala issued yesterday by the President of the Republic, His Excellency Jorge Serrano Elías. This Initiative presents the position of the Government of Guatemala regarding the process of national reconciliation, and reiterates its interest in continuing to be able to count on the valuable presence of the Observer designated by you.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 28, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Francisco VILLAGRAN DE LEON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Initiative for Total Peace in Guatemala issued in Guatemala on 8 April 1991 by the President of Guatemala

Under the terms of the Constitution, the Government of the Republic is required to establish conditions which will guarantee to all Guatemalans, without discrimination in any form, life, liberty, justice, security, peace and the all-round development of the individual.

In this context, the Government will continue its efforts to search for peace in the spirit of the Esquipulas Agreements and in conformity with the Oslo Agreement, the terms of which it recognizes and fully respects.

In addition, the Government is mindful of the final declarations of the meetings held at El Escorial, Ottawa, Quito, Metepec and Atlixco, at which the various social sectors in the country, including the insurgent movement, voiced the national consensus regarding the need to find a political solution to the armed struggle and simultaneously to promote, within the framework of law, actions conducive to the further improvement of Guatemalan democracy.

Lastly, the process of democratization taking place in the country has opened up opportunities for free political participation by all sectors, with no marginalization, and accordingly the use of violence is now unjustified as a means of influencing decisions of State.

The content of the peace

We aspire to a total and lasting peace, which means not merely a cease-fire, but in addition laying the foundations for the reconciliation and harmonious coexistence of the Guatemalan family, based on the following fundamental postulates:

First: Termination of the armed struggle

An end needs to be put to the armed struggle which has devastated the country for more than 30 years, leaving in its wake poverty, death, orphanhood, widowhood, grief, suffering and insecurity among all sectors of the Guatemalan people.

To attain this end, the insurgent action must be completely ended as a result of serious negotiations which will lead to the drawing up of timetables, programmes and procedures that will make it possible to ensure that the fronts and mechanisms of subversion are dismantled so that the counterinsurgency operations can be discontinued.

Parallel with this, efforts will be made to ensure that the conditions prevail which will enable all Guatemalans, specifically including those fellow citizens who were involved in subversive activities, to enjoy fully the rights embodied in the Political Constitution of the Republic and to guarantee the populations uprooted by the violence and the security required for their reintegration into social and political life within the framework of law.

Second: Greater economic and social equity

The need is recognized to expand and strengthen the programmes the Government of the Republic is conducting in order to overcome the conditions of extreme poverty and destitution in which large sectors of our population are living, support the modernization of our economy and provide solutions to the urgent problems of communication, education, health and social welfare and security.

With the ending of the armed struggle, the Government of the Republic will be able to devote more resources to dealing with the serious imbalances prevailing in the country, which give rise to serious social tensions and whose solution is a necessary corollary of the economic and social rights of all human beings, a condition for genuine democracy and a guarantee of the preservation of peace.

Total peace cannot exist without social peace, and for this to be attained the State needs to strengthen the underpinnings of the common welfare.

Third: Respect for and strengthening of the rule of law

The rule of law requires that all inhabitants of the country should align their conduct with the law. The State needs to strengthen the juridical system in order to achieve greater levels of security for individuals and their property, and of respect for human rights.

Total peace can be perpetuated and strengthened only if there exists a genuine regime of law in which the legislation applies fully and equally to all.

Fourth: Intensification of the democratic process

Despite the undeniable progress achieved in the establishment of democracy as a political system and a mode of social coexistence, there is nevertheless a need to intensify still further the action to improve it by strengthening democratic institutions and free, informed and organized participation by the entire population in the ongoing decision-making process through administrative decentralization, strengthening of local authorities and revival of Mayan cultural values.

PROCEDURES FOR ACHIEVING PEACE

First: Definition of the terms of the "total peace" agreement

In line with the spirit and the letter of the Oslo Agreement, it is proposed that meetings should be held as early as possible, and at the latest by 20 April 1991, for the purpose of defining and drawing up solutions that will lead to the preparation of the total peace agreements.

For these meetings to be successful, an atmosphere of privacy and discretion is called for in the discussions at this stage so as to ensure a mature, serious and flexible approach which is not exposed to sectarian pressures or to public confrontation alien to the highest national interests, which might impair the good will of those participating in the process of the search for peace. Nevertheless, by common accord, public opinion will be kept informed of the progress made.

For such meetings, the Government insists on being able to count on the invaluable services of the National Reconciliation Commission and the Conciliator, Monsignor Rodolfo Quezada Toruño, and on the valuable presence of the Observer designated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr. Francesc Vendrell.

Second: Meeting for the signature of the "total peace" agreements

On the satisfactory conclusion of the negotiating process that will lead to the preparation of the final total peace agreements, these will be signed at Oslo, on the kind invitation of the Government of Norway, or at any other place mutually agreed upon.

As Constitutional President of the Republic, I place on record my desire to be present on that historic occasion.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22482
11 April 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 11 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, and pursuant to my letter of 4 April 1991 (S/22447), I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a letter by His Excellency Dr. Ali-Akbar Velayati, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to Your Excellency.

It would be highly appreciated, if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 11 April 1991 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General

The influx of Iraqi refugees into the Islamic Republic of Iran and other neighbouring countries has surpassed all estimates and preparations, and has reached and indeed passed dangerous levels, jeopardizing the lives of tens of thousands of innocent human beings. In addition to the unprecedented human suffering, this massive influx directly or by consequence is threatening peace and security of the recipient countries and indeed of the whole region.

Even our own estimates transmitted to Your Excellency on 4 April have now been proven by far lower than the actual number of civilians who have up to now sought refuge in Iran. According to the latest information, about 900,000 Iraqis have crossed our borders in the south, centre and the north. Such massive flow of refugees - whose most common characteristic is not ethnicity but fear of repression, hunger, dehydration, and exhaustion of a tedious journey of several days of escaping bullets and freezing cold is bound to lead to nothing but disaster and human tragedy of unprecedented dimensions.

Even if the up-to-now negligible international assistance were to gain some badly needed momentum and substance, it is highly unlikely that any degree of local effort and international relief aid could meet the most primary requirements of the mass of wounded, sick, hungry and cold-stricken refugees and prevent the unfolding tragedy.

It is, therefore, the strong conviction of my Government, that, without prejudice to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq, the necessary arrangements should be made for the safe and dignified repatriation of these refugees to their homeland. In order to provide a credible alternative to exodus and create the necessary atmosphere of confidence for voluntary return of the refugees, the process should be carried out under active and effective United Nations supervision and with United Nations guarantees for the safety and honour of the affected population, with the necessary safeguards to preclude any hampering - however temporary - of Iraq's territorial integrity.

The magnitude of the disaster requires immediate action by the United Nations without further delay both in order to address the basic needs of the refugees and also to arrange for their repatriation. The Islamic Republic of Iran is prepared to extend its full cooperation to the United Nations and Your Excellency in these efforts.

(Signed) Ali Akbar VELAYATI
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Islamic Republic of Iran

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22483
11 April 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 10 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the continued flights of aircraft of the United States Air Force over Iraqi territory, as follows:

1. American-Saudi air activity on 9/10 April 1991 totalled 128 sorties flown by 63 formations and 2 individual sorties, at altitudes ranging from 3 to 9 kilometres and speeds ranging from 700 to 850 kilometres per hour.

2. The aircraft were identified as F-15s and F-14s. The flights were concentrated chiefly over Baghdad, Hashimiyah and Tharthar, their purpose being observation and the creation of a disturbance.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22484
11 April 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 11 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to our letters, the last of which was dated 8 April 1991, I have the honour to inform you of new incidents involving Iranian actions in violation of the cease-fire agreement between Iraq and Iran and the flagrant interference of Iran in Iraq's internal affairs, as follows:

1. At 0300 hours on 3 March 1991 four infiltrators attempted to enter Iraqi territory from Iranian territory in the district of Badrah, governorate of Diyala, riding a white pickup truck bearing number 51565 (Sulaymaniyah) and exchanged fire with Iraqi border guards. One of the infiltrators was killed and the rest fled. Ninety-six Kalashnikov rifles and 63 magazines were found, together with an Arabic typewriter.

2. At 0900 hours on 4 March 1991 a group of infiltrators encircled the second border guard headquarters in the region of Al-Shayb, governorate of Maysan, and managed to occupy a number of positions.

3. At 0800 hours on 6 March 1991 a group of infiltrators coming from the Iranian town of Khosrow carried out an attack on the Iraqi Mundhiriyah guardhouse in the governorate of Diyala, and also on the border commands, the border complex, the residence complex and the customs police. The clash resulted in the capture of three officers and 12 persons of other ranks belonging to the Mundhiriyah border complex. At the same time as above, the customs police station of Khanaqin and other official quarters in the town of Khanaqin sustained attacks by infiltrators from Iran, estimated at 150 in number, using military vehicles.

4. At 1930 hours on 6 March 1991 the headquarters of a border guard detachment in the governorate of Wasit was the object of an attack by infiltrators from Iran, who succeeded in taking prisoner 20 soldiers from the ranks of the detachment.

5. At 1230 hours on 9 March 1991 a party of infiltrators from Iran estimated at 15 persons attacked the forces of the Iraqi border guard in the area of the Fakkah-Bazargan-Shayb crossroads in the governorate of Maysan. The Iraqi forces managed to kill 11 infiltrators and to destroy the vehicle in which they were riding, which was one of those bearing the words "Hakim Forces". At 1520 hours the infiltrators renewed the attack on the point mentioned above with a force estimated at 300 armed persons, and after fighting with our troops who were present at the site, they succeeded in gaining control of the crossroads. At the same time as above, a detachment of infiltrators estimated at 500 armed persons attacked the Shayb Iraqi border point and succeeded in gaining control of the point at 1650 hours.

6. At 1400 hours on 10 March 1991 the infiltrators succeeded in crossing to the east side of the Diyala River, and at 1500 hours they managed to gain control of the Dabbabah bridge.

7. On 11 March 1991, four Iranian soldiers who had infiltrated near the Ali guardhouse in the area of Naft Khaneh in the governorate of Diyala were arrested.

8. At 1220 hours on 11 March 1991 the infiltrators attacked the town of Khanaqin from the direction of Imam Baba Mahmud and Al-Nahr.

9. At 1315 hours on 12 March 1991 an Iranian helicopter performed a flight over the Chelat guardhouse within Iraq's international borders in the governorate of Maysan for a period of five minutes at a low altitude, then returned to Iranian territory. At 1400 hours on the same day the Iranians opened fire on Iraqi border guards in the vicinity of border marker 50. The incident resulted in miscellaneous damage to three vehicles.

10. On 15 March 1991 the infiltrators clashed with Iraqi troops at the following guardhouses: Sayhah, Arafat, Tariq Ibn Ziyad, Ziyada, Qutaybah and Karmashiyah.

11. At 2330 hours on 19 March 1991 Iranian troops fired on the forward positions of the Iraqi border points in the governorate of Diyala at different times, with various weapons: mortars, 107-mm rockets and machine-guns.

These Iranian acts of violation and others referred to in our previous notes, together with what is yet to be discovered, confirm the full responsibility of the Government of Iran for all the damage inflicted on Iraq as a result of these violations.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22485
11 April 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 11 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your communication dated 6 April 1991 (S/22456).

You thereby transmit to me the letter addressed to me by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, the penultimate paragraph of which contains official notification of the acceptance, irrevocable and without qualifying conditions, by Iraq of resolution 687 (1991), in accordance with paragraph 33 of that resolution.

You have subsequently confirmed to me on behalf of your Government, during our meeting on 8 April 1991, that the above-mentioned letter constitutes Iraq's irrevocable and unqualified acceptance of resolution 687 (1991) in accordance with paragraph 33 of that resolution. You have also transmitted to me the acceptance by Iraq's National Assembly on 6 April 1991 of the aforesaid resolution (S/22480), and confirmed to me, in the name of your Government, that the Revolution Command Council has used its constitutional powers to make this decision legally binding in the Republic of Iraq.

The members of the Security Council have, accordingly, asked me to note that the conditions established in paragraph 33 of resolution 687 (1991) have been met and that the formal cease-fire referred to in paragraph 33 of that resolution is therefore effective.

The members of the Council welcome this development as a positive step towards the full implementation of resolution 687 (1991).

(Signed) Paul NOTERDAEME
President of the Security Council

91-11847 2269h (E)

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22486
11 April 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 11 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF LUXEMBOURG TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that, following the extraordinary European Council held on 8 April 1991 in Luxembourg, the European Community and its 12 member States have decided to grant special assistance in the amount of 150 million ECUs - equivalent to 185 million dollars - for refugees and displaced Iraqis, particularly Kurds.

In view of the urgency and magnitude of the problem, this programme of assistance was launched on Tuesday, 9 April 1991 in close cooperation with the competent international humanitarian organizations, including UNHCR and ICRC.

This assistance is complemented by the assistance which member States are providing on a bilateral basis.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jean FEYDER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

91-11866 2246g (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22487
12 April 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 12 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the continued flights of the United States Air Force in Iraqi airspace, as follows:

1. American-Saudi Arabian air activity on 10/11 April 1991 totalled 120 sorties flown by 60 formations.

2. The aircraft, which were identified as F-15s and F-14s, flew at altitudes ranging from 5.5 to 8 kilometres and at a speed of 720 kilometres per hour.

3. The flights took place chiefly over Baghdad, the area south of Baghdad, the Tammuz air base, the area south of Suwayrah, and Diwaniyah, for the purpose of reconnaissance and observation and for creating a disturbance.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22488
12 April 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 11 APRIL 1991 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolutions 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 and 689 (1991) of 9 April 1991, in which the Council decided to set up the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM).

I intend to proceed without delay with the deployment of UNIKOM.

Having consulted the parties, I propose that UNIKOM be composed of contingents from the following Member States, all of whom have expressed their readiness in principle to make the necessary personnel available: Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela. The Government of Switzerland has also informed me of its readiness to contribute to UNIKOM.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Javier PEREZ de CUELLAR

91-11988 2200i (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22488*
12 April 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 11 APRIL 1991 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolutions 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 and 689 (1991) of 9 April 1991, in which the Council decided to set up the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM).

I intend to proceed without delay with the deployment of UNIKOM.

Having consulted the parties, I propose that UNIKOM be composed of contingents from the following Member States, all of whom have expressed their readiness in principle to make the necessary personnel available: Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela. The Government of Switzerland has also informed me of its readiness to contribute to UNIKOM.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Javier PEREZ de CUELLAR

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

91-12071 2456b (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22489
12 April 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 12 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 11 April 1991 (S/22488) concerning the proposed composition of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They considered the matter on 12 April 1991 and agreed with the proposal contained in your letter.

(Signed) Paul NOTERDAEME
President of the Security Council

91-11994 2286e (E)

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22490
13 April 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 12 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, and further to my letter of 3 April 1991 (S/22436), I have the honour to draw attention to the following serious violations by Iraq of the terms of cease-fire between Iran-Iraq.

On 25 March 1991, at 11.30 hrs., two Iraqi helicopters violated the air space of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the city of Manzarieh and Khosravi border area. The Iraqi helicopters left the area after conducting reconnaissance operations.

On 26 March 1991, between 0900 and 1400 hrs., Ghasr-e-Shirin became the target of 30 shells fired from Iraqi artillery and 120 mm mortars. Three shells compacted the Khosravi border post and two shells hit the Khosravi camp which resulted in injury of one border guard.

These violations of the terms of cease-fire have been officially protested to by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of the Republic of Iraq in Tehran. The text of the note verbale No. 598/4180 of 11 April 1991 to that effect is herewith annexed.

It will be highly appreciated, if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Note verbale dated 11 April 1991 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Embassy of the Republic of Iraq in Tehran

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presenting its compliments, hereby informs:

1- On 25 March 1991, at 11.30 hrs., two Iraqi military helicopters flew over the city of Manzarieh and its heights as well as the Khosravi border areas. They engaged in reconnaissance operations of the Iranian forces stationed in the region and subsequently left the area without any action.

2- On 26 March 1991, from 0900 hrs. to 1400 hrs., 30 artillery and 120 mm mortar shells of Iraqi military were fired to the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran in general area of Ghasr-e-Shirin. Three of the shells compacted the border post station at Khosravi and two shells hit the tents of Khosravi camp. As a result of the compact against the wall of the border post station, one border guard was injured.

The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran draws the attention of the Government of the Republic of Iraq to the repercussions of such hostile acts on the relations between the two countries and herewith calls for their halt.

The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of the opportunity to renew the assurances of its highest consideration.

Hoping for the victory of the oppressed over the oppressors,

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of the Islamic Republic of Iran

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22491
13 April 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 13 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to our previous letters, the latest being letter No. 29 of 10 April 1991, I have the honour to inform you that, at 1400 hours on Tuesday, 9 April 1991, a detachment entered Iraqi territory from Iranian territory in the central-sector district of Badrah. It abducted nine Iraqi soldiers and opened fire on one other soldier, who was killed instantly. The detachment then went back into Iran.

This breach once again confirms the Iranian Government's determination to violate the provisions of the cease-fire between the two countries and deliberate policy of infringing Iraq's sovereignty and security. The Government of Iraq repeats its affirmation that the Iranian Government is responsible for all damage resulting from such violations and calls upon that Government to return the abducted soldiers.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

91-20012 2175c (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22492
13 April 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 13 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the American Air Force has continued to operate flights in Iraqi airspace. Details are as follows:

1. American/Saudi air activity on 11/12 April amounted to 128 sorties flown by 63 formations, at altitudes ranging from 4,000 to 8,000 metres and at an average speed of 750 kilometres per hour.

2. The aircraft, which were identified as F-14s, F-15s and F-16s, flew mostly over the areas of Baghdad, Ramadi, Kut, Diwaniyah and Mosul. Their mission was to carry out reconnaissance and cause disturbance.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

91-20018 2201i (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22493
15 April 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 1989 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 1990

Note by the Secretary-General

Pursuant to paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 70 (1949) of 7 March 1949, the Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the members of the Security Council the report of the United States Government on 1 October 1989 to 30 September. 1/

Notes

1/ A limited number of copies of this report in English were received by the Secretary-General on 20 March 1990. Copies have been circulated to members of the Trusteeship Council under the symbol T/1954.

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